1. Introduction

1.1 - State Party

Norway

1.2 - Date of ratification of the World Heritage Convention 12/05/1977

1.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of Section I of the Periodic Reporting

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage	
External experts	

1.4 - Primary government authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention

- Trond Taugbøl Directorate for Cultural Heritage – Riksantikvaren Senior Adviser
- Gaute SØNSTEBØ
 Directorate for Nature Management
 Senoir Adviser
 Directorate for Management

Comment

Update of contact information for Sønstebø; Norwegian Environment Agency www.miljodirektoratet.no Gaute Sønstebø Senior Adviser PO BOX 7672 Sluppen N-7485 Trondheim Norway Telephone +47 988 55 734 Email: gaute.sonstebo@miljodir.no

1.5 - Other key institutions responsible

Berit Halvorsen
 Deputy Director General
 Norwegian Ministry of the Environment
 Domain: Cultural and Natural

1.6 - Comments

2. Inventories / lists / registers for cultural and natural heritage

2.1 - Cultural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process well- advanced
Regional / provincial / state	Not applicable
Local	Not applicable
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.2 - Natural Heritage (Level and Status)

National	Process well- advanced
Regional / provincial / state	Process well- advanced
Local	Process well- advanced
Other (please provide details in 2.7)	Not applicable

2.3 - Are inventories/lists/registers adequate to capture the diversity of cultural and natural heritage in the State Party?

Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.

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2.4 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>cultural</u> heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of cultural heritage.

2.5 - Are inventories / lists / registers used to protect the identified <u>natural</u> heritage?

Inventories / lists / registers are frequently used for the protection of natural heritage.

2.6 - Are inventories / lists / registers used for the identification of properties for the Tentative List?

Inventories / lists / registers are sometimes used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

2.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to inventories / lists / registers of cultural and natural heritage (questions 2.1 to 2.6)

2.2:The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre (NBIC) makes information and data on biodiversity available to the public (www.biodiversity.no) includng Red List DB, Alien Species DB, Species Maps and Habitat DB. (Knowledge Status on species; approx 60% (potential total 60.000)) 2.1 Askeladden DB: All listed/protected cultural heritage (buildings, sites, monuments, archeological sites).

3. Tentative List

3.1 - Potential future nominations (Property name / anticipated year of nomination)

Islands of Jan Mayen and Bouvet as parts of a serial transnational nomination of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge system /

Svalbard Archipelago /

The Laponian Area - Tysfjord, the fjord of Hellemobotn and Rago (extension) / The Lofoten islands /

VIKING MONUMENTS AND SITES / Vestfold Ship Burials and Hyllestad Quernstone Quarries / 2014 /

Rjukan/Notodden and Odda/Tyssedal Industrial Heritage Sites, Hydro Electrical Powered Heavy Industries with associated Urban Settlements (Company Towns) and Transportation System / 2014 /

3.2 - Tools used for a preliminary assessment of the potential Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS thematic studies
IUCN thematic studies
Filling the gaps – an action plan for the future by ICOMOS, Gaps analysis by IUCN
Meetings to harmonize Tentative Lists within your region
UNESCO's Global Strategy for a representative, balanced and credible World Heritage List
Others (please provide details in 3.7)

3.3 - Level of involvement in the preparation of the Tentative List

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state / government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Fair
Landowners	Fair

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Local industries	Not applicable
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Fair
Consultants / experts	Fair
Site manager / coordinator(s)	Not applicable

3.4 - Was the authority(ies) listed in question 1.4 responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

3.5 - If not, what authority(ies) is responsible for the approval and submission of the Tentative List?

Ministry of the Environment /

www.miljo.no Berit Halvorsen / Deputy Director General / P.O.Box 8013 Dep / +47 22 24 90 90 / +47 22 24 95 60 / postmottak@md.dep.no / Cultural and natural /

3.6 - Do you intend to update your Tentative List within the next six years? Yes

3.7 - Comments

3.2.7: TICCHI

4. Nominations

4.1 - Property

Name	Date of submission	Status
Røros Mining Town	1978-11-15	inscribed
Røros Mining Town and the Circumference	2009-01-30	inscribed
The Valley of Heidal	1978-11-15	not inscribed
The Kjerringoy Trading centre	1978-11-15	not inscribed
Urnes Stave Church	1978-11-15	inscribed
The Eidsvoll building	1978-11-15	not inscribed
Vingen	1978-11-15	withdrawn
Mølen	1978-11-15	withdrawn
Rock Art of Alta	1984-12-28	inscribed
Struve Geodetic Arc	2004-01-28	inscribed
West Norwegian Fjords – Geirangerfjord and Nærøyfjord	2004-01-30	inscribed
Bryggen	1978-11-15	inscribed
Vegaøyan The Vega Archipelago	2003-01-27	inscribed

4.2 - Involvement in recent nominations

National government institution(s)	Good
Regional / provincial / state government(s)	Good
Local government(s)	Good
Other government departments	Fair
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
Local authorities within or adjacent to the property	Good
Local communities / residents	Good
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Fair
Local industries	Fair
Non Governmental Organization(s)	Good
Consultants / experts	Good
Site manager / coordinator	Not applicable

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4.3 - Perceived benefits of inscribing properties on the World Heritage List

Strengthened protection of sites (legislative, regulatory, institutional and / or traditional)	Some benefit
Enhanced conservation practices	High benefit
Catalyst for wider community appreciation of heritage	High benefit
Improved presentation of sites	High benefit
Enhanced honour / prestige	High benefit
Increased funding	Some benefit
Additional tool for lobbying / political influence	High benefit
Stimulus for enhanced partnerships	Some benefit
Increased recognition for tourism and public use	High benefit
Stimulus for economic development in surrounding communities	Some benefit
Others (please provide details in 4.4)	Not applicable

4.4 - Comments

5. General Policy Development

5.1 - Legislation

Title		Link to source
Act of 9 June 1978 N.50 concerning Cultural Heritage entered into force 15 February 1979	1978	æ

Comment

5.1 incomplete. To be supplemented with principal pieces of legislation in 5.2

5.2 - Legislation not listed in 5.1

Act of 19 June 2009 No. 100 Relating to the Management of Biological, Geological and Landscape Diversity (Nature Diversity Act) / 2009 / National / Natural /

http://www.regjeringen.no/en/doc/Laws/Acts/nature-diversityact.html?id=570549

Act of 27 June 2008 No. 71 relating to Planning and the Processing of Building Applications (the Planning and Building Act) / 2008 / National / Cultural and natural /

http://www.regjeringen.no/en/doc/laws/Acts/planning-buildingact.html?id=570450

5.3 - Comment

Nature Diversity Act provides a coherent, long-term, binding legal framework for conservation and sustainable use of all biological, geological and landscape diversity (diversity at ecosystem, habitat and species level and to genetic diversity within populations of species). Planning and Building Act provides legal framework for EIAs to ensure that the environment, natural resources and community are taken into account in planning process.

5.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage?

The legal framework is adequate for the identification, conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

5.5 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulations) for the identification, conservation and protection of the State Party's cultural and natural heritage be enforced?

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

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5.6 - Other International Conventions adhered

Comment

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Rtf 1975 Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Rtf 1976 Convention on Migratory Species. Rtf 1985 Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. Rtf 1986 Convention on Biological Diversity. Rtf 1993 European Landscape Convention. Rtf 2001 UNESCO Conventions on cultural heritage UNIDROIT European Council: Granada, Valetta, Faro

5.7 - Implementation of International Conventions into national policies

There is adequate coordination and integration.

5.8 - States Party's policies to give heritage a function in the life of communities

There are policies that are effectively implemented.

5.9 - Integration of heritage into comprehensive / larger scale planning programmes

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

5.10 - Comments

6. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

6.1 - To what degree do the principal agencies / institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?

There is effective cooperation between principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

6.2 - To what degree do other government agencies cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of natural and cultural heritage?

In general, cooperation exists between other government agencies and the principal agencies / institutions for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage but there are still deficiencies.

6.3 - To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?

Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

6.4 - Are the services provided by the agencies / institutions adequate for the conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage properties in your country?

There is adequate capacity within services to conserve, protect and present World Heritage properties.

6.5 - Comments

7. Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

7.1 - Is there a research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties?

There is no research programme specifically addressing World Heritage.

7.2 - Research projects

•

7.3 - Comments

8. Financial Status and Human Resources

8.1 - Sources of funding

National government funds	Major source of sustained funding
Other levels of government (provincial, state, local)	Major source of sustained funding
International assistance from the World Heritage Fund	Not applicable
International multilateral funding (e.g. World Bank, IDB, European Union)	Not applicable
International bilateral funding (e.g. AFD, GTZ, DGCS, GEF, etc.)	Not applicable
NGOs (international and / or national)	Not applicable
Private sector funds	Minor source of sustained funding
Other (Please specify in 8.6)	Not applicable

8.2 - Involvement of State Party in the establishment of foundations or associations for raising funds and donation for the protection of World Heritage Yes

8.3 - National policies for the allocation of site revenues for conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage

No

8.4 - Is the current budget sufficient to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

8.5 - Are available human resources adequate to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage effectively at the national level?

A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

8.6 - Comments

9. Training

9.1 - Formal training / educational institutions / programs

•

9.2 - Training needs

Conservation	High priority
Education	Medium priority
Promotion	Low priority
Interpretation	High priority
Administration	High priority
Visitor management	High priority
Community outreach	Medium priority
Risk preparedness	High priority
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Medium priority
Other	Not applicable

9.3 - Does the State Party have a national training/ educational strategy to strengthen capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation?

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

9.4 - Comments

9.3.3: Capacity building on nature heritage management; Every four year the Norwegian Environment Agency runs capacity building courses for protected area management board members (local and regional politicians) and one to four times a year courses for Protected area managers (site managers). The Norwegian Nature Inspectorate field corps meets regularly for capacity building..

10. International Cooperation

10.1 - Cooperation with other States Parties

Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements
Financial support
Participation in foundations for international cooperation
Sharing expertise for capacity building
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars
Distribution of material / information

10.2 - Twinned World Heritage properties with others Yes

10.3 - Comments

10.2.1 The West Norvegian fjords are involved in the Marine World Heritage Program. Røros Mining Town and the Circumference, Vega archipelago and West Norwegian fjords are in a connecting process with iSimangaliso Wetland Park and Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape in South Africa (Part of the Living with World Heritage conference, Røros 2012). Bryggen is member of WH Cites.

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11. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.1. Media used for World Heritage sites promotion

11.1.1 - Publications

Information
Awareness Raising
Education
International
National
Regional
Local

11.1.2 - Films / TV

Information	
Awareness Raising	
Local	

11.1.3 - Media campaigns

Not applicable

11.1.4 - Internet

Information	
Awareness Raising	
International	
National	
Regional	
Local	

11.1.5 - Postage stamps, medals

Not applicable

11.1.6 - World Heritage Day

Not applicable

11.1.7 - Translation and diffusion of publications made available by the World Heritage Centre

Not applicable

11.1.8 - Other (please specify in 11.1.8)

Not applicable

11.1.9 - Comments

11.2. Education, Information and Awareness Building

11.2.1 - Strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders

There are strategies to raise awareness about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage that are being effectively implemented.

11.2.2 - Level of general awareness

Private Sector	Poor
Youth	Poor

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Communities living in/around heritage sites Fair	
Tourism industry	Fair
Decision makers and public officials	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Fair
General public	Poor

11.2.3 - Does the State Party participate in UNESCO's *World Heritage in Young Hands programme*?

The State Party participates in UNESCO's World Heritage in Young Hands programme.

11.2.4 - Level of frequency of activities

Courses for teachers for the use of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit	Never
Courses/activities for students within the school programmes	Often
Youth Forums	Occasionally
Skills-training courses for students	Often
Organized school visits to World Heritage properties/cultural and natural sites	Once
Activities linked to heritage within the framework of UNESCO Clubs/Associations	Never
Other (comment below)	Never

11.2.5 - Comments

11.2.3.3 Limited to local schools from two WH-properties that has actively been using the UNESCO WH in Young Hands Kit. (Approx. 40 ASPnet schools in Norway)

12. Conclusions and Recommended Actions

12.1. State Party's implementation of the World Heritage Convention

12.1.1 - Identification of heritage

Identification of heritage
Inventories / lists / registers capture the full diversity of cultural and natural heritage.
Inventories / lists / registers are sometimes used for the identification of potential World Heritage Properties.

12.1.2 - National Inventories

National Inventories
National : Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state : Not applicable
National : Process well-advanced
Regional / provincial / state : Process well-advanced

12.1.3 - Tentative List

Tentati	ve List		
Yes			

12.1.4 - Legal framework

Legal framework

Existing capacity/resources to enforce the legal framework could be strengthened.

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12.1.5 - Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Implementation of international conventions within national policies

Communities		
Local communities / residents: Go	od	
Level of involvement / consultation	of local landowners: Fair	
Level of involvement / consultation	of local industries: Fair	
Local communities / residents: Go	od	
Indigenous peoples: Good		
Landowners: Fair		

12.1.7 - Larger-scale planning

Larger-scale planning

There are policies but there are some deficiencies in their implementation.

12.1.8 - Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Different levels of government cooperate effectively for the conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage.

12.1.9 - Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

Scientific and Technical Studies and Research

There is no research programme specifically addressing World Heritage.

12.1.10 - Financial status

Financial status

The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the conservation, protection and presentation needs.

12.1.11 - Human resources

Human resources

A range of human resources exist, but they are below optimum to conserve, protect and present cultural and natural heritage.

12.1.12 - Training

Training

There is a national strategy for capacity development in the field of heritage conservation, protection and presentation but there are some deficiencies in implementation.

12.1.13 - International cooperation

International cooperation	
Bi-lateral and multi-lateral agreements	
Financial support	
Participation in foundations for international cooperation	
Sharing expertise for capacity building	
Hosting and / or attending international training courses/seminars	
Distribution of material / information	

12.1.14 - Education, Information and awareness building

Education, Information and awareness building	
Private Sector : Poor	
Youth : Poor	
Communities living in/around heritage sites : Fair	

12.2. Actions for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* (identified from table 12.1).

12.2.1 - Please select the top issues (up to six) Please refer to question 5.2

12.3. Priority Actions Assessment

12.3.2 - Priority actions assessment

Answers provided have not outlined any serious management need.

12.3.3 - Additional actions for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention

13. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

13.1 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

Yes

13.2 - Please provide suggestions for improvement: More detailed explanatory text behind "the guidance icon" would be infomativ.

13.3 - Please rate the level of support from the following
entities for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire

World Heritage Centre	Good
UNESCO (other sectors)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM	Not applicable
ICOMOS national / regional	Not applicable
IUCN national / regional	Not applicable

13.4 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

Most required information was accessible

13.5 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from the previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	No follow-up
Advisory Bodies	No follow-up
State Party	Poor
Site Managers	No follow-up

13.6 - Comments